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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GARY SIMEL, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

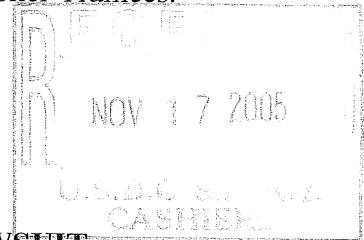
JP MORGAN CHASE, a corporation,
CHASE INVESTMENT SERVICES,
INC., a corporation, and **CHASE**
INVESTMENT SERVICES CORP., a
corporation

Defendants.

Civil:

**CLASS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- (1) Recovery of Overtime Compensation for Commissioned Brokers;
- (2) Recovery for Improper Wage Deductions;
- (3) Recovery of Overtime Compensation for Broker Trainees.



THIS IS A CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT

Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, complains and alleges as follows:

1. This is a class and collective action brought on behalf of all persons who, at any time during the past six years and up until the date of entry of judgment are or were employed in New York State as stock brokers at any of the brokerage offices of JP Morgan Chase, Chase Investment Services, Inc, and/or Chase Investment Services Corp.

I.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This action arises under the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") as amended, 29 U.S.C. and the Labor Laws of New York. This Court has jurisdiction in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1337. Plaintiff invokes the supplemental jurisdiction of this court to consider

claims arising under the state law.

3. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1391, venue is proper in the Southern District of New York because the Defendants employed the Plaintiff on Long Island and because the Defendant Chase Investment Services Corp. operates numerous offices in this District.

III.

PARTIES

4. The Defendant Chase Investment Services Corp. is a Delaware corporation headquartered in the City and County of New York. This Defendant is the successor in interest and in liability to earlier stock brokerage entities that operated in New York separately under Chase Bank and JP Morgan Bank respectively prior to their merger in approximately 1998. After the merger the combined brokerage employer was JP Morgan Chase. After a further merger in approximately November 2004 with Bank One, the brokerage employer was first Chase Investment Services Inc. and, then later and currently, Chase Investment Services Corp. In this Complaint these three Defendant employers (JP Morgan Chase, Chase Investment Services Inc. and Chase Investment Services Corp.) will be referred to as "Chase."

5. During the past six years, the Defendants operated stock brokerage offices throughout New York State that sell financial securities, stocks and other financial investments.

6. At all times, the wage and hour and all related employee compensation policies of Defendants' offices in New York State are and were dictated by, controlled by, and ratified by the Defendants.

7. The Plaintiff, Gary Simel, is a former employee of Defendants. He began working for Chemical Bank in New York State as a stock broker in 1994. Chemical was taken over by

1 Chase Manhattan Bank and he continued there as a broker through and after Chase's 1998 merger
2 with JP Morgan. Thus, the Plaintiff's employment as a broker continued under JP Morgan Chase,
3 Chase Investment Services, Inc. and Chase Investment Services Corp. in New York until his
4 resignation on July 14, 2005

5
6 8. The named Plaintiff and every other broker at Chase were routinely required to
7 work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without receiving overtime compensation. The
8 named Plaintiff and every other broker at Chase had sales of financial products, including
9 securities and stocks, as their primary duty and were compensated almost exclusively on the basis
10 of commissions earned by the sales of such financial products.

11
12 9. Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf and on behalf of all other such current
13 and former employees similarly situated.

14
15 III.

16 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

17
18 10. This is a class and collective action brought on behalf of all persons who were
19 improperly classified as exempt employees to recover overtime due to them under the FLSA and
20 under the New York Labor Law and Wage Orders issued thereunder. These persons include
21 current and former stock brokers and broker trainees employed at the Defendants' locations in
22 New York State during the six years preceding the filing of this action.

23
24 11. The typical Chase location has been staffed by a manager, a number of
25 experienced brokers, trainee brokers, and administrative assistants and support staff.

26
27 12. Throughout this complaint, the term "broker" refers to brokers employed in New
28 York State during the six years preceding the filing of this complaint who received more than half

1 their compensation in the form of commissions. The term "trainee" broker refers to brokers or
2 broker candidates newly hired by the Defendants who were given training by the Defendants and
3 were paid more than half their wages in the form of salary.

4

5 13. Pursuant to Defendants' uniform employment policies, brokers were classified as
6 "exempt" and paid fixed commissions, irrespective of the hours they actually worked. During the
7 class period, stock brokers have consistently worked considerably more than 40 hours per week.

8

9 14. The duties of the brokers and broker trainees are set forth in uniform written
10 company-wide policies and procedures promulgated by the Defendants.

11

12 15. Plaintiff and all other broker class members are inside salespeople who are and
13 were paid primarily on a commission basis. They have received no overtime pay as required by
14 law. Their primary duty has been the sale of financial products such as stocks. Stocks are
15 intended for resale and, therefore, lack the retail notion required for exemption.

16

17 16. The Plaintiff and other broker class members are not administratively exempt
18 because they do not meet the salary basis test and because their primary duty is the sale of
19 securities.

20

21 17. Some evidence generally reflecting the number of overtime hours worked by each
22 class member and the compensation rates for the relevant work periods is in the possession of
23 Chase. While Plaintiff is unable to state at this time the exact amount owing to the class, Plaintiff
24 proposes to obtain such information by appropriate and focused discovery proceedings to be
25 taken promptly in this action, and requests that damages or restitution be awarded according to
26 proof thus obtained and presented to the court. When an employer fails to keep time records,
27 employees may establish the hours worked solely by their testimony and the burden of
28 overcoming such testimony shifts to the employer. Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co. (1946)

1 328 U.S. 680.

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3 IV.

4 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

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6 18. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as a class action on behalf of the
7 following classes:

8 a. All persons employed within the six years preceding the filing of this
9 action as a commissioned broker in New York by JP Morgan Chase, Chase
Investment Services Inc and/or Chase Investment Services Corp.;
10 b. All persons employed within the six years preceding the filing of this
11 action in New York Lynch as a broker trainee by JP Morgan Chase, Chase
Investment Services Inc and/or Chase Investment Services Corp.

12 19. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class because Plaintiff and all the
13 class members were harmed by Defendants' failure to pay overtime. Defendants' policies with
14 respect to the hours worked and deductions made are and were uniform throughout New York
15 and the locations are and were operated under uniform written procedures.
16

17 20. Plaintiff is a representative party who will fully and adequately protect the
18 interests of the class members. He has retained counsel who are competent in both class action
19 and employment litigation. Plaintiff has no interests which are contrary to or in conflict with
20 those of the class he seeks to represent.
21

22 21. The number of members in each subclass is believed to exceed one hundred (100)
23 individuals, which makes it impractical to bring all members of the class individually before the
24 Court, and the identities of the members of the class are determinable from the records of the
25 Defendants, as are the days worked and the pay for each class member.
26

27 22. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
28

1 adjudication of this lawsuit. Even if any class member could afford individual litigation against a
2 large business like Chase, it would be unduly burdensome to the justice system. Individual
3 litigation magnifies the delay and expense to all parties. By contrast, a class action presents far
4 fewer management difficulties and affords the benefits of unitary adjudication, economies of
5 scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court. Concentrating this litigation in one
6 forum will promote judicial economy and parity among the claims of individual class members
7 and judicial consistency. Notice of the pendency and any resolution of this action can be
8 provided to class members by mail, print, and/or internet publication.

9
10 23. This type of case is uniquely well suited for class treatment since the employers'
11 practices were uniform and the burden is on the employer to prove any exemption.

12
13 24. Many issues of law or fact are common and they predominate over any individual
14 questions. These common issues include:

15
16 a. Whether Defendants' commissioned brokers were uniformly classified as
17 exempt, in violation of the FLSA and/or the New York Labor Law and
Wage Orders;

18 b. Whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and class members all overtime
compensation due to them by virtue of their uniform designation of
employees as exempt;

19 c. Whether Plaintiff and class members were expected to and/or mandated to
20 regularly work overtime;

21 d. Whether the types of deductions routinely made from wages by the
Defendants were legal;

22 e. The correct statute of limitations for Plaintiff's and class members' claims;

23 f. The correct method of calculating back overtime pay;

24 g. Whether Plaintiff and class members are entitled to compensatory
damages, and if so, the means of measuring such damages;

25 h. Whether Plaintiff and class members are entitled to restitution;

26 i. Whether Defendants are liable for pre-judgment interest;

27 j. Whether Defendants are liable for attorney's fees and costs.

1 V.
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3 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
4
5 **Violations of the Fair Labor**
6 **Standards Act: Overtime Pay**

7 25. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
8 though fully set in detail.
9

10 26. Plaintiff brings this First Claim for Relief pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) on behalf
11 of himself and all other similarly situated persons, if any, who consent in writing to join this
12 action.

13 27. The Defendants failed to pay numerous other persons, who performed work for the
14 Defendants and who are similarly situated to Plaintiff, the compensation required by the FLSA,
15 29 U.S.C. §§206, 207, for the work, labor and services they provided to the Defendants, and
16 Plaintiff seeks to take appropriate proceedings to have such persons notified of the pendency of
17 this action and join this action as plaintiffs pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) by filing written
18 consents to joinder with the Court.

19 28. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff seeks judgment against the Defendants on his
20 own behalf and on behalf of those similarly situated who file written consents to joinder in this
21 action, declaratory relief finding that the practices complained of herein are illegal, injunctive
22 relief to correct the illegal practices complained of herein, monetary damages in the amount of all
23 unpaid overtime wages and/or other wages owed by the Defendants to the Plaintiff and such other
24 persons similarly situated pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §§206, 207, together with an award of an
25 additional equal amount as liquidated damages, costs, interest, and attorney's fees, as provided for
26 under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).
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VI.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
Failure to Pay Overtime Wages
to Commissioned Brokers
(Violation of NYCRR §142-2.2)

29. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as though fully set forth in detail herein.

30. Unless proven to be exempt for the protection of overtime laws, all employees are entitled to overtime for hours worked in excess of 40 in a week.

31. NYCR §142-2.2 provides:

An employer shall pay an employee for overtime at a wage rate of one and one-half times the employee's regular rate in the manner and methods provided in and subject to the exemptions of Section 7 and 13 of 29 U.S.C. 201 et seq., the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; provided, however, that the exemptions set forth in Section 13 (a)(2) and (4) shall not apply. In addition, an employer shall pay employees subject to the exemptions of Section 13 of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, except employees subject to Section 13(a)(2) and (4) of such act, overtime at a wage rate of one and one-half time the basic minimum hourly rate.

32. Stock or securities brokers compensated primarily on a commission basis are not otherwise exempt from the requirement of overtime premium pay.

33. Likewise, since 25% of the revenue of the Chase comes from locations outside New York State, it is not a retail business as that term is construed by the applicable regulations

34. Defendants' brokers do not meet any of the other exemptions from overtime such as the administrative exemption. Their brokers are not administratively exempt because they are production workers and their primary duty does not consist of the "performance of office or

1 nonmanual field work directly related to management policies or general operations of such
2 individual's employer, as required by 12 NYCRR §142-2.14.

3
4 35. The Defendants' commissioned brokers fail to meet the salary basis test for the
5 administrative exemption. Although some stock brokers receive a draw against commissions, this
6 is a loan and not a salary.

7
8 36. Lastly, brokers have been subject to deductions by the employer for incorrect
9 trades or other matters pertaining to the quantity or quality of the work performed and such
10 deductions destroy a claim to exemption.

11
12 37. As no exemptions under New York overtime laws apply, Plaintiff hereby
13 demands, pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3) of the FRCP, that he and every other broker be compensated
14 under New York Labor Law for every hour of overtime worked in excess of forty per week at any
15 time during the six years preceding the filing of this complaint as well as the recovery of attorney
16 fees and costs and prejudgment interest as provided by New York law.

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18 VII.

19 THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

20 Impermissible Deductions from Employees' Wages

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22 38. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as
23 though fully set forth in detail herein.

24
25 39. Throughout the past six years Chase routinely deducted numerous charges from
26 the wages of its commissioned brokers, including but not limited to the following:

27
28 a. Monies to pay administrative assistants and support staff;
b. Account maintenance fees when those fees were not timely paid by the

customer;

- c. Commissions when a customer asserted a trade was made improperly or incorrectly.

40. New York Labor Law §193 provides:

Deductions from wages

1. No employer shall make any deduction from the wages of an employee, except deductions which:

- a. are made in accordance with the provisions of any law or any rule or regulation issued by an governmental agency; or

b. are expressly authorized in writing by the employee and are for the benefit of the employee; provided that such authorization is kept on file on the employer's premises.

Such authorized deductions shall be limited to payments for insurance premiums, pension or health and welfare benefits, contributions to charitable organizations, payments for United States bonds, payments for dues or assessments to a labor organization, and similar payments for the benefit of the employee.

2. No employer shall make any charge against wages, or require an employee to make any payment by separate transaction unless such charge or payment is permitted as a deduction from wages under the provisions of subdivision one of this section.

41. Wages are defined by N.Y. Labor Law §190(1) as “the earnings of an employee or services rendered, regardless whether the amount of earnings is determined on a time commission or other basis.”

42. The deductions made by Chase have violated Section 193 because they were not for the benefit of the employee and because they are not otherwise of a nature allowed under the statute. Furthermore, they were made without the written consent of the employee.

43. As a result, Plaintiff seeks restitution of all improper deductions on behalf of

1 himself and all other brokers similarly situated under New York law plus prejudgment interest
2 and attorney fees and costs.
3

4 **VIII.**

5 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
6 **Recovery of Overtime Compensation**
7 **for Broker Trainees**

8

9 44. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above
10 although fully set forth in detail herein.

11

12 45. Throughout the past six years Chase has employed in the State of New York stock
13 brokers and persons desirous of becoming licensed as stock brokers whom the Defendants have
14 treated as trainees. These trainees have been paid predominately a salary and have not received
15 any overtime compensation for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

16

17 46. These trainees received both formal and informal training by the Defendants and
18 were not given the authority to exercise their own discretion and judgments in advising customers
19 or in executing trades or in making sales of financial products.

20

21 47. These trainees routinely worked hours well in excess of 40 per week but were not
22 paid overtime. At no time were they exempt from the payment of overtime under the New York
23 Labor Law and Wage Orders or under the FLSA.

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25 48. Plaintiff accordingly seeks overtime compensation for all such trainees plus
26 prejudgment interest and attorney fees and costs.

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IX.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

49. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, prays for relief as
5 follows:

6 a. An order directing that the Defendants compensate all commissioned
7 brokers according to law for overtime hours worked;

8

9 b. An order directing that the Defendants compensate all commissioned
10 brokers according to law for monies improperly deducted from their
11 wages;

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13 c. An order directing that the Defendants compensate all broker trainees
14 according to law for overtime hours worked;

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16 d. An order directing that the Defendants pay prejudgment interest;

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18 e. An order directing that the Defendants pay reasonable attorney fees and
19 costs; and

20

21 f. Further orders directing such relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

23 50. No penalties (statutory or otherwise), liquidated damages or punitive damages of
24 any kind under New York Law are sought in this action and are expressly waived;

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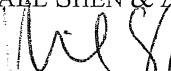
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1 Dated: November 17, 2005

2 MICHAEL SHEN & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

3 By: 
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